should once became valueless, although nominally used upon what is reckeded among men the most strable of possessions, the lands of the mation. The failure of the french experiment of the issue a substitute for money not convertible into gold a silver nas ever since been faithmily held up by ery one who affirms that it is the law of necessity at gold and silver only can be money as an exple and warning against attemption to violate it law and as conclusive evidence of the impossity of so doing without the inevitable depreciation. Full of the finances of any people, however bie, rich, powerful, united, productive and sperous, who should venture to have a suppose. and ruin of the finances of any people, however table, rich, powerful, united, productive and rrosperous, who should venture to have a currency of their own. Nor is it strange that such was the impression that the French financial system made upon the founders of our republic. Ontemporaries can never weigh and deterning, with such precision as those who come siter them may do, the causes and effects of governmental action. They might not then see as we now ee that there were two causes which made the assignants and mandats of the French revolution inneritably valueless. Both these forms of security were the evidence to the holder of a right to buy of ocate upon a portion of the confiscated lands of the nohies and priests of France, called by the revolutionary government the national domain. Now, he value of land to him who claims the ownership is composed of two essential elements—productive osses and time. Without title the productive value

tionary government the national domain. Now, the value of land to him who claims the ownership is composed of two essential elements—productive ness and thie. Without little the productive value of land is of little worth to the claimant, and the assurance of title was exactly what the assignat did not make to the holder. Beatics, looking back upon that time as we do, it is diment to see why the French paper money was not then as valuable as any other human possession in France, whether gold, silver, land, limb or life; nether was worth an hour's purchase. The legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator of to-day was the criminal of to-morrow, the legislator and the sale can be keeped and the sale that a silver, let alike on the just and the unjust. He who at one moment held the assignate valuining title to the confiscated estates at the next had his own estate confiscated with the assignate which he held. Candidly and justly considered, can it be said that a fair argument ought to be drawn to maintain that all substitutes for gold and silver as money must be worthless because the paper money of France was valueless when and where nothing was valuable? Every student of the history of our country will remember that, while at the organization of the government the standard of valuable play was gold and silver, yet, in fact, the currency of the United States was even at that period engraved paper, presumed to be, but not convertible currency, which, as the act reads, "will be productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general." The stock was to be paid of, one-fourth in gold and three-fourties in the public debt a basis of three-fourths, at least, of the currency of the United States.

see proceedings of consistent and content of the public often of the United States, the making and the Country, where the Country, at least, of the correct of the United States, and making a content, at least, of the correct of the United States, and the Country of the United States, their growing in this content of the United States, their growing in this content of the United States, their growing in this content of the United States, their growing in this content of the United States, and the United States States States and the United States States States and the United States States

of the business interests of the country. But all is vain.

In the endeavor to do this the United States, as we have seen, at first chartered a bank, became a subscriber to its stock and received and paid out its bills as money for a period of twenty years. Still the erratic but inevitable periods of commercial distress came round. Again it refused to have anything to do with a bank and left money to the instoral isws of trade for five years, from 1811 to 1817. Still financial disaster came and went in turn like the vibrations of the pendulum, but wanting their regularity. In 1816 the government again tried the experiment of making an unductuating convertible currency by chartering a bank of more hann three times the capital of the old one as a regulator of the currency. Still the oscillation want on more pronounced and ruinous than ever. The years of 1827-8 will ever be memorable in the history of the country for the wholesale destruction of fortunes and commercial values. The bank charter expired in 1836 by 185 own limitation, and the government again divorced their from all connection with the finances of the country, to leave a supposed convertible paper to do 185 own work uncontrolled save by its own laws, but the financial distresses and convisions of 1837 caused all previous ones for the time to be forgotice).

THE FINANCIAL CONVULSIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

laws, but the financial distresses and convuisions of 1837 caused all previous ones for the time to be forgotice.

THE FINANCIAL CONVULSIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

In the endeavor to find some relief by legislation political parties were broken up, and the election of 1830 turned upon the distresses in business of the country alone; but change of administration brought no relief. The government established its own affairs firmly on a specie basis in 1849, holding alcof from any listeriernce with the finances of the country, hoping to give them stability by the regularity and steadiness of its receipts and payments in coin, fillhough sometimes issuing Treasury notes like exchange oils, or buying in its own bonds, in order to depicte its depositories of gold, as a measure of relief to commerce and business. Still the periodical visitations of commercial disaster and rails outlined, and the distress and revuisions of 1847 and 1857 quite paralleled those of 1827 and 1857 as periods of financial disaster. It will not be meetin further to trace the commercial instagry of the country, but with the experience of seventy years of such ductuations of value, of commercial irin and distress, from which the country cannot be shielded either by the suggester of its fluxueiters and mechanis, the wisdom of its legislators, or the industry and enterprise of me citizens, let me basis here and

ask, the country being now, partially at least, emancipated from a financial system producing such results, as it desirable voluntarily to return to it? Specially, ought we to force ruin and distress upon the majority of the people in order so to do? It is needless for me to add that amid all these convulsions and revulsions of the business of the country and its currency and the destruction of its values, the losses fell at last, as they must fail, upon the laboring masses. Bread riots were not unfrequent; productive industry was paralyzed; the workshops, and milis were closed, leaving labor unemployed and unpaid; its value thus lost is never regained by a rise in prices or a return to prosperity; for it is the peculiarity of labor, says an eminent economits, "that it as the only commodity that persahes at the instant of production, and if not these put to use is lost forever." Such are the results experience, during the lifetime of the government, shows have always followed the attempt to conduct the business of the country upon specie payments, or, in other words, with a circulating medium supposed to be always convertible, but which never can be converted into gold and silver.

An Mamination into THE Question.

Let us now examine and see if we may know why, with our currency upon a supposed basis of convertibility, experience has shown that it is apparently beyond human power to regulate or control or sustain the business or finances of the country. Is it not because in adopting the specie measure of value and instrument of exchange we have bound our business and finances hand and foot to the monarcha and bankers of Europe? We have adopted their standard of value, which they control at their will, for their purposes and for their prosperity, and not for ours. Whenever, from caprice or malignity, or panic or war, or attempt to unsettle or restore the balance of power among the governments of Europe, they have seen if to lower or raise their price for

convertible note of the Arah of Engined? He chose the later armies culminating at Waterroo attest. An inconvertible currency fought the battles of England and of the world from that Sunday more ing, the gald of Pebruary, 1797, when the King himself, in council, ordered the suspension of specie payments uff. the 18th of June, 1816. Irredeemable payments and commercial prosperty, supplied her many, which at Trafaigur made her the mistress of the seas, and procured the good with which all the armies of Europe were paid, and for eighteen years there was neither financial revulsion, business panic nor distress. In answer to the objection that it is necessary to have gold currency for foreign transfel quote Macaren, one of the most philosophical and with a currency of the outrency. The transfel payments with the objection that the payments of the mistress of the mistress of the mistress of the payments of the payments. The transfel payments with the foreign payments. No inconvenience, indeed, of any kind was left from the substitution of paper for gold, and, it the bank directors had no ordered their senses to keep the mint and market price of gold on an against, it seems that no objection its sinklip to foreign against the objection of the sinklip to foreign against the distress of the sinklip to foreign against the distribution of paper for gold, and, it he bank directors had no ordered their senses to keep the mint and continued to the sinklip to foreign against the payments of the sinklip to foreign against the payments o

the Capitol, unmindful of the destruction of value, the starving of the laborer and the ruin and devastation they may cause.

Although this return to specie payment has been agitated ever since the war what petition has come up to you from the people demanding it at your hands? What meetings of the people have been held to make to you petitions for relief from grievances in this behalf? Not one; not one. Only resolutions of boards of trade and bankers.

I stand here, therefore, for inconvertible paper money, the greenback, which has fought our battles and saved our country, which has fought our battles and saved our country, which has been held by us as a just equivalent for the blood of our soldiers, the lives of our sons, the widowhood of our daughters and the orphanage of their children. I stand here for a currency by which the business transactions of forty million people are safely and successfully done, which, founded on the faith, the wealth and property of the nation, is at once the exemplar and engine of industry and power—that money which saved the country in war and has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. To it four million men owe their emanaipation from that thrall of degradation in which it has been enveloped for ages. I stand for that money, therefore, which is by far the better agent and instrument of exchange of an effigitiened and free people than gold and silver, the money alike of the barbarian and the despot.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Great Cotton Case—Argument of Coun-sel—Important Decision—The Jury Instruct-ed to Find for the Defendant Stevenson and Against the Government—The Ruling of the Court to be Appended Against, Before Judge Blatchford. The United States cs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—This

The United States Co. Version K. Sections.—This case was adjourned from the previous day before the usual rising of the court, to give the remainder of the day and up to yesterday morning as an interval within which the principal government witnesses in the case might arrive to give their testimony. At the opening of the court Mr. Courtney intimated to the Bench the non-arrival of the expected witness,

case.

The Court—I wish to hear counsel's views on the law of the case.

ARJUMENT OF COUNSEL.

Mr. B. K. Phelps, Assistant United States District Attorney, then proceeded to submit the points of law on which the government relied for the condemnation of the cotton in question. He contended that the cotton in the suit became forfeited to the limited States by force of the Non-intercourse act, by transportation from one State to another, and this irrespective of the fact that both the States anamed were in rebelliom. See the language of the note, regulations of the Treasury and decasions in prize, in Biatchford's decision on schooner Falcon, Bi. prize cases, 127.

By force of the confiscation acts, and that neither individual pardom nor acts of general amnesty are any defence to this claim of forfeiture. That these are not pleaded, and, if pleaded, they could only be an effectual shield against penalties conditioned upon the personal status of the owner, his participation in the rebellion, rendering aid and comfort to the enemy, &c., but could not possibly apply to forfeiture incurred under Non-intercourse act, or any other forfeiture conditioned upon the sillilition or use of the property itself, independent of the personal character or status of the person exercising control or claiming ownership of if.

Forfeiture under either of these acts accrued at the instant the act making the forfeiture was performed. A very complete review of all the cases and announcement of this docuring in the opinion of Judge Baland in United States vs. 66 biss, whiskey, 15 American Law Report, page 32; also reported Internal Reyence Record, vol. 4, p. 10s. According to the case of caldwell vs. the United States to the cone, any intermedding with them afterwards is a conversion, more seasefully if it be by the party who committed.

the goods at the time the offence is committed. The right to the goods being vested in the United States by the commission of the offence, any intermeddling with them afterwards is a conversion, more especially if it be by the party who committed the forfeiting offence, and the right of the United States to maintain its action is complete. (Roberts vs. Witheread, 12 Mod. Rep. 92; Sakeid 22). Wilkins vs. Despard, 17 K. 112. United States vs. 1,600 bags coffee, 8 Gr., 388. United States vs. 350 chests of tea; 12 Wharton, 480.]

If it be urged that the rule is applicable here that it the statute declaring a forfeiture at the same time points out a remedy, that remedy must be followed strictly, prevents maintaining this action. In reply to that, the Non-intercourse act is not such a statute, and if it were it could not apply to cases where the defendant by his own act had rendered it impossible for the United States to proceed in rem, for that would be permitting him to profit by his own wrong. Suppose that, to prevent its seizure and condemnation, defendant had burnt up the cotton in his possessiou, would he not be liable for its value, and for the damage occurring to the United States by his act?

There is nothing in the form of pleading to inter-

the damage occurring to the United States by his act?

There is nothing in the form of pleading to interfere with our recovery. The title of the United States is asserted in the information, and there is nothing limiting it. If the addayt of Hambleton be taken as part of the information, that clearly bases the claim upon all the acts now urged.

The title and right of the United States having existed at, during and before the alleged time of conversion, there is nothing either in principle or law that limits our proof of conversion to the time laid in the information. (I Phillips on Evidence, page 354; Lester vs. Jowett, I Kern, 469; Lynn vs. Clark, 4 Seidon, page 148; Cotter vs. Thompson, 22 Barber, 37; People vs. Ryder, Hill in rem., page 236; Glean vs. Harrison, 2 Hanfort; Dietus vs. Frass.)

In view of these principles it follows inevitably that to deprive the United State of its action for damages for the conversion of this property would be an act of gross injustice and render it less powerful to protect its own rights than the meanest sailor in its courts, and make it easy for any man who was actuated by motives of availed, treachery or hate to deprive it of its property without possibility of redress.

JUDGE BLATCHPORD'S RULING—THE JUBY INSTRICTED TO RENDER A VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNEYS,
Judge Blatchford, in reviewing the case, said that the District Automey, Mr. Pheips, had alinded to all the principles which could be invoked to sustain the action during the progress of the case. As a matter of coarse I have been revolving in my mind the points to which my attention was directed, and those have been the very points which counsel had presented. I have given the subject a great deal of redection; but I supposed there would have been some views suggested by counsel which I perhaps might not have anticoated as a ground of recovery on the part of the government.

It was so clear that the government could not recovery on the part of the government, and it is a consecutive of the case. It is therefore entirely clear to me that there can be no recovery on the part of the government, and I shall therefore, both on the facts and the law, instruct he jury to find for the defendant; but as this is a case of some importance, I will state my views at some lensth on the subject.

In the first place, the entire right of the government rests upon municipal statutes, and nothing else. The recovery by the government is sought to be made equivalent to the case of a capture on land. This is not a suit in rem. for the recovery of property candured on land, but it is a suit sought to be made equivalent thereto, and therefore it does not fall within the class of captures made on the high seas, jure belli, which follows the law of prizes. Now, the law has been settled by repeated adjudications in reference to captures of property on land, claumed thereby to be forfeited to the government may recover in this case precisely as if it had the oction and disposed of it, and that it can be recovered by law.

Mr. Phelps—We claim the same right to sustain the action now for the conversion of the property as if it had the active property we had anothed by the defendant as Lacen the operation of the facts of the united States vs. Brown, and

that forfeiture incurred during the continuance of hostilities may be unforced afterwards. That was expressly decided in the case of the Reform. The decidion in that case reversed the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Maryiand district to the contrary effect. Therefore, no doubt, in a proper case the government can enforce an act of forfeiture incurred by the defendant in this case in respect to proper the contrary of the defendant in this case in respect to proper the contrary of the defendant in this case in the case, and that is the first material allegation in the line of the property in the case lies back of all that, and it is here, that the government fails to prove the first material allegation in the line of the property in some and the case of the property in the case, in the last of the property in some and the case of the property in some and the property in the case of the property in some and the property in the case of the property in the case of the property in the case of the property and the property that the property and the property and while the property and the property and while general case of the property and property to a

Select.

Then, again, the act of July 17, 1862, to insure the speedy termination of the rebellion. In it no for-feiture is declared. It enly provides that the President may seles property and apply it to the support of the army of the United States. Now, it does not appear in this case that there was any property select; and now the theory upon which the information in the case proceeded—if the theory can be judged from what is appended to it, for the information embodies the affidavit in itself as part of the information, and the information embodies the affidavit in itself as part of the information, and the information to be put on both together it is quite evident that the theory proceeded on is that the cotton was the property of the public authorities concerned in the rebellion, and that by virtue of the sovereign right of the United States they were the owners of it; that they became the owners of this property from the very moment that these rebel authorities claimed it. Whether you call this a succession or not is of no consequence; that is the theory of the information. If it was shown that this property did belong to those rebel authorities carry. authorities ciaimed it. Whether you call this a succession or not is of no consequence; that is the theory of the information. If it was shown that this property did belong to those rebet anisorities carrying on this rebellion and calling themselves a Confederate government—if this were proved, then the right of the United States by virtue of its being the sovereign power—and these authorities being rebet authorities—would be paramount, and it would become the rightful owner of the property, independent of municipal statutes, by virtue of the constitution of the United States. And the right of the sovereign authority of the United States would undoubtedly make a conversion of the property in this case a tort, and make it a wrong against the indiate right of possession by the United States. But there is no testimony to this effect in the case. On the contrary the evidence is quite clear that none of the cotton which the government claims here was ever the property of the so-called Confederate government, or of any subordinate government. State or other government, by the socialed Confederate government, or of any subordinate government. State or other government in rebellion or hostility to the United States. So, as I before remarked, the right lies at the very threshold of the case—that the claim to recover rests on the whole statute, and, in my judgment, is not supported by the statute, even concoding all the facts to be as shown by the government; and, therefore, under the decision queted, it will be the duty of the Court to instruct the jury that on both the facts and the law the claims to recover, and that the verdict will be for the defendant and against the government in so instructing the jury in a case like this of such importance if it was not perfectly clear to me and if I was not entirely statisfied that the government cannot recover under any circumstances. I, therefore, goutiemen of the jury, under this view of the case, both as to the facts and the law, instruct you to render a vertice for the def

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Dupuy Whikey Case.
Before Judge Benedict.
The United States es. Jacob Dupuy and Moses
Dupuy.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning.
Thomas Carter, the first witness called this r

ing for the defence, testified that he was a revenue inspector in May, 1888; knew the defendant, Jacob Dupuy; do not know anything of his occupation except from the information he received in his Dupny; de not know anything of his occupation of compation he received in his office; the ostensible occupation of Dupny in the Internal Revenue Department was giving information to the office; knew nothing of Moses Dupny except 'inat he saw him with Jacob Dupny once a week or so; saw the elder Dupny (ascob) several times before the middle of May and once or twice within the week before the seizure of the whiskey; met him on one of those occasions and waiked with him to the office where Cuffey was; Dupny said he had been looking after some illicit whiskey delivered to the flours of Englehardt & Co; other firms were mentioned at the same time in connection with the removal of illicit whiskey; Dupny said he was looking after this; two or three days after this saw Dupny again in the office in Celar street; the same subject was again talked of; Dupny said he had been up all night (this; I think, was on wednesday) looking after various distilleries, Englehant's among them; knew that Moses was employed by his father, Jacob.

The cross-examination of the witness was unimportant.

A few other witnesses were examined for the defence, but the testimony was not material to the isen.

The defence having rested, Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant United States District Athorney, summed up for the government, and was followed by Mr. E. D. McCarthy for the defence.

It being them long past the usual hour for adjournment the Louri deferred charging the jury this talks.

morning at cleven o'clock, to which hour the court

This case, so long delayed, was to have come on for trial at the conclusion of the Stevenson cotton for trial at the conclusion of the Stevenson cotton that the case was so abruptly terminated that

for trial at the conclusion of the Stevenson cotton case, but that case was so abruptly terminated that counsel on either side were not ready to proceed. It will be called on this morning peremptorily.

The Whiskey Ring Alleged Perjury Case.

Alvah Blaisdell, Abijah Richardson, Abraham Powelson, Henry Jenners and Alfred A. Belknap, charged with perjury and subornation of perjury, have had a new indictment found against them, charging them with procuring one Charles Lamartine to commit perjury in making a false amdavit against Collector Sailey. Richardson and Jenners are still in custody under a previous indictment; but Blaisdell, Powelson and Belknap, who are on bail pending trial, were arrested on bench warrants and gave additional bail to answer this new indictment.

Returns of processes having been made and no claimants appearing for any of the following named property it was condemned by default:—
Twenty-six barrels and seventeen tierces of spirits, shipped from Lancaster, Pa.; one barrel of spirits, one copper still and worm, found at the distillery No. 529 West Fifty-first street, and real estate and premises connected therewith.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART L. Liability of Common Carriers—Verdict Against

a Railroad Company. Before Judge Cardozo. Goodiein es. The Battinore and Ohio Re Goothein es. The Baltimore and Ohlo Ratirona Company.—The plaintiff in this case was the consignee of a large quantity of par iron in bundles, which was forwarded by the consigners via the defendants' road. After delivery to the defendants, and while in transit, three bundles of the property were lost. On the arrival of the iron at its destination it was unloaded and piaced on a wharf or landing, where it was seriously injured by a subsequent rain storm. Plaintiff had been previously notified by the company that the goods were ready for removal. He sued in this court for the value of the iron lost and for damage accrued to the iron placed on the landing, amounting in all to \$650.

The Court charged the jury that the defendants were liable unless a sufficient and reasonable time had elapsed after they had given the plaintiff notice to remove the goods; and further, that they were liable as warehousemen, but that the burden of proof as to the injury done devolved on the plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the full sum claimed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SENERAL TERM.

Macklin es. The New Jersey Steamboat Company. apparel lost on board of the company's vessel on trip to Albany in August, 1865. A verdict was ren

trip to Albany in August, 1865. A verdict was rendered by jury in favor of plaintiff, from which the company appealed.

Mr. W. P. Frentice, counsel for the defendant, claimed that there was a regulation of the company which required all the baggage of a passenger to be deposited in the baggage room, and that where a passenger failed to comply with the regulation by taking his baggage into his stateroom that the company was thereby exonerated from all liability, and the company had done all in its power to give notice of such regulation to every passenger.

Mr. John J. Macklin, for piantiff, contended that the company had no power to make such a regulation; that the regulation was unreasonable, finasmuch as it prevented a passenger using or having about him articles of wearing apparel indispensably necessary for his comfort and convenience while on board of the vessel and which he might need at any moment, and that the regulation was not brought to plaintiff's knowledge.

Manuer Chief.

Judge Curtis' Views on the Dispossess Pro-cess-He Will Not Issue Any Such War-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As many applications have been made to me by the bar to grant "dispossess process," I desire to inform the profession, through the columns of your journal, that I have never issued such process, that I never will issue such process, the legitimate business of the court absorbing all my time. I fully concur in the sentiments expressed in Mr. Justice Bedford's notice to the public upon the subject of landlords and tenants. The proper channels for the transaction of that class of legal business are the district courts of the city of New York.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Justice Marine Court.

Before Judge Bedford.

gainst an incorrigible jall bird named John Reilly. A HALL THIEF.

Edward Hartnett was indicated for the larceny of a coat from the hall of the residence of Mr. Stout, 349 Lexington avenue. He pleaded guilty as the case was about to be proceeded with, and on motion of his counsel, Mr. Kintsing, the Court declined to press judgment until Friday next.

John Reilly, over whose head there were three in dictments pending for burglary, pleaded guilty to each offence. He was described as a noted house-breaker. Judge Bedford in passing sentence said he did not believe in sensation sentences of twenty years' imprisonment; that the prisoner was a bad man, and that he would tase care that a term of six

man, and that be would tase care that a term of six years was served by him in full at the State Prison.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

William Carley, Owen McGillity and Richard McManus were accused of burgiary. The former pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and a half in the State Prison. The Dustrict Attorney, Mr. Garvin, said as the other pissoners were mere children they probably were the tools of the man Carley, who had pleaded guilty. He advised Judge Bedford to have mercy on thou, for it was a sad thing to ruin the boys for life by sending them to the Pentientiary. The prisoners put in a plea of petty larceny, which was accepted, and Judge Bedford, after stating that he perfectly agreed with the remarks of the District Attorney, suspended judgment and gave the prisoners some fatherly advice.

LARCENY.

Michael Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The prisoner, it appeared, had in his possession four robes, which had occur stoles. The District Attorney, in accepting the milnor pica, said there was a doubt in accusing him of grand larceny, as his previous record was very good, and that the property had not been found in his possession until long after the goods were taken. Judge Bedford suspended judgment.

The prisoners in the remaining cases, on motion of their respective counsel, had their trials postponed.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 983, 975, 995, 1051, 918, 535, 657, 835, 157, 519, 837, 861, 553, 877, 883, 39, 47, 377, 951, 963, MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1064, 1325, 986, 1147, 1294, 1305, 1325, 1230, 1239, 1305, 1351, 1307, 1300, 1408, 1408, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M. 44 3 P. M. 39 6 A. M. 41 6 P. M. 34 9 A. M. 40 9 P. M. 35 12 M. 40 12 P. M. 35 12 M. 40 12 P. M. 37 Average temperature on Menday.

Average temperature on Menday. 39% LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the Rose Memorial chapel will be laid at half-past THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the Rose Memorial chapel will be laid at half-past three P. M. to-day, in Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

ROBBERY OF A PEARL STREET JEWELLER.—About seven o'clock on Monday evening a thief or thieves broke a pane of glass out of the window of Marcus Jacobs' jeweiry store. No. 450 Pearl street, and by means of a hook situached to a sick stole five gold watches, some of which had diamond settings. The property was worth about \$600 or \$700.

HELL GATE.—The contractor for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions. Mr. Shelhourne, was en.

Hell Gate.—The contractor for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions, Mr. Shelbourne, was engaged, with his gang of assistants, yesterday in drilling on Frving Fan Rock for the purpose of fixing mooring for the parge. His success was much more gratifying than on the previous day; but it is not likely that he will be able to commence drilling for blasting before the beginning of next week.

Book Salks.—An attractive catalogue of books on America was disposed of last evening at the auction room of Messis. Bangs & Merwin. The following were among the highest prices realized:—Andre's "tow Chase," \$70: Barlow's "Columbiad," \$22, Bible, with rare and curious litestrabous. \$60:

Catesby's "Natural History," \$32 50; Hamfiton's "History of the National Flag," \$72 50. "History of the National Flag," \$72.50.

A LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About two o'clock resterday morning the horses attached to a carriage in which was scated Madame De Riviere, of the Spingier House, took fright and ran away. The lady was thrown out on the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, where ishe was found by officer Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and conveyed to her residence. Her physician pronounced her injuries of a serious character.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.—On Mond night David Brennan, convicted of burgiary, as Philip Hartz, convicted of murder and sentenced be hung, but who cheated the gallows throug executive elemency, escaped from the penitentiar at Trenton, N.J. They secreted themseives on gravel train, came into Jersey City and crossed t New York, where they were yesterday morning arrested by officers Higgins and Grant, of the Six teenth precinct, and sent back to their old quarter at Trenton.

A CUSTON HOUSE QUESTION.—It is said that se A CUSTOM HOUSE QUESTION.—It is said that several vessels which lately arrived at this port with fresh frozen herring on endeavoring to pass the Custom House muster, as heretofore, free of duty, were detained until a duty of one-hair cent had been levied on the cargoes, on the ground that the fish were not fresh, but preserved. It is said that salmon from Canada that goes through a patent freezer enters duty free, and the men in the herring interest have put the following puzzler to the Custom House authorities:—"What is the most preserved—salmon that goes through a patent freezer or herring frozen by nature;"

has just been reported as having been commit in front of the Hoboke n ferry (Barclay street) ho in front of the Hoboke n ferry (Barclay street) house on Friday night last. About eight o'clock on that evening a German geutleman, while passing down the street to the ferry, observed a stranger waiking beside him, but did not snapect any foni play at his hands. While crossing West street the stranger tripped the German, who fell. He then serzed him and showing his bead down into the mud relieved him of his wallet and fifty dollars. The victim of this outrage, which was perpetrated within a few yards of the ferry house, after clearing his mouth and eyes of the mud, reported the facts to the officer on post, but too late to secure the arrest of the high-wayman.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE DARWIN A. FINNEY,—The remains of Darwin A. Finney, member of the House of Representatives, from member of the House of Representatives, from Meadville, Pa., arrived at this port on board the ship City of New York, from Antwerp, on Sunday last, consigned to Colonel Prince, No. 2 Astor House. The Congressional Committee appointed to take charge of the remains are S. Newton Pettis, of Pa., chairman; G. W. Woodward, of Pa.; Charles O'Neill, of Pa.; J. Lawrence Nyers, of Pa., and James G. Blaine, of Me. The undertaker from Philadelphia, sent by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, will be at the Astor House this morning. There is a bare possibility that the burial case may not be taken from the vessel until Saturcay, morning in which event no services will be held in this city, as the coffin will be immediately taken to the cars and transported to Philadelphia.

. THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Probable Early Adjournment of the Com tee-The "Rural Districts" to be Looked After-Naturalization Statistics-The Other

Side of "Larry" Farrell's Yarn.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in this State was in session all day yesterday and examined a large number of witnesses, mainly of the lower social orders. ber of witnesses, mainly of the lower social orders.

Of course the greater proportion of their witnesses
must necessarily be drawn from this class, as it is
their fate usually to be the instruments by; which
other men, worse, or at least equally bad, accomplish
objects of an illegal nature, and who, though the
instigation and conduct of fraudulent transactions
may be traced to them, have generally combined
matters so that less wealthy or less cunning men
shall "do the dirty work."

The computities will, in all probability, temporarily

The committee will, in all probability, temporarily adjourn their sessions in this city in a day or two; and the sub committee will, it is expected, proceed to some of the interior counties of the State where, if half that is promised to be developed actually is elicited, some of the gentlemen in the rural districts will experience a shaking up that will be astonishing

will experience a shaking up that will be astonishing if not entirely desirable.

Nothing definitely shaped in regard to the probable course to be pursued after the evidence taken by the committee shall be submitted to Congress has yet been decided upon, but among the measures which will in all likelihood be urged and adopted will be the repeal of all existing naturalization laws and the enactment of entirely new laws, which, without extending the term of necessary residence of aliens desirous of becoming citizens, or imposing any onerous obligations, will render the perpetration of fraud in naturalization an absolute impossibility. The law as projected will preclude, among other things, the possibility of any one judge attending to the examination and admission to the rights of citizenship more than a certain number per day. things, the possibility of any one judge attending to the examination and admission to the rights of citizenship more than a certain number per day.

The committee has proved in this connection that between the 1st and 23d days of October last, in the Superior Court of this city, there were maintailised newards of 28,000 men. In this interval three Sundays were included, and deducting these there are left twenty working days, showing an average of about 1,300 persons naturalized per day. These were—excepting, perhaps, one or two hundred out

persons presenting themselves, has appeared in hundred persons. It has been clear that one man appeared and vouched for a fifty times in one day, forty-four another, ceeding day thirty-seven, and again two Another genius did the necessary vouching

inty times in one day, forty-four another, on a succeeding day thirty-seven, and again twenty-six. Another genius did the necessary vanching for setenty-four aliens and minors in two days.

"Larry" Parreil's version of his interviews and relations with Messys. Poster, Glassy and Davenport, of the Union Leage Committee, appears to be true and untrul. The gentlemen referred to admit that they first knew Farreil as "Mr. Pierce," but say that he was first brought to their notice by a man named Weiss, who said that "Pierce" had valuable information respecting the repeating process. After some assurance by Weiss as to what "Pierce" would prove they consented to have him call at the dominitee rooms. "Pierce" subsequently appeared, and Mr. Glassy questioned him as to the nature of the evidence he proposed to furnish. "Pierce" was reinctant to state this, but, after being told that the committee wished to know precisely what he proposed doing, he said that he knew a hundred and could produce two hundred other persons who repeated on the democratic ticket; that this was done under the superintendence of Sheria O'Brien; that Sheria O'Brien gave these men tickets on which were the names and addresses they were to give in voting, &c. Pierce said he "could not" go on the stand as a witness himself; "It would not do." He called several times subsequently, and, being urged to bring some of the witnesses he wished to furnish interposed various objections and excuse, and at last represented that he had actually disbursed over \$100 im maintaining these men and "keeping them together," in the expectation that the committee would require them, and wanted to be reimbursed. After some consultation between some of the members of the committee it was decided to give him thirty dollars to repay his outlay and to bring him up to the scratch with his witnesses if he had any. He was finally urged to bring the men, so that the committee could examine them individually; but he again pleaded an excuse, and when closely pressed volunteered the

THE ALLEGED ROW AT WARD'S ISLAND.

WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1500.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1366. §
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIR—You report in your issue of this date "Another row on Ward's Island between Irish and, Dutch emigrants," Allow me to state that nothing of the kind has occurred, and that the report must have originated from the arrest of an emigrant for crime and his trial for the same before Judge Councily.

L. R. WELLES, Superintendent.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARIES IN MORRISANIA.—On Monday night burgiars broke open the rear door of the house of James Finnegan, on the corner of Wall street and Grove avenue, where they helped themselves to a large amount of clothing. They then went to the house of James Cougain, on the opposite corner, where they stole a lot of clothing and silver ware, after which they sat down and refreshed themselves with some cake and choice brandy which they found in the pantry. In neither house were the immates agrakened. The theires worked so quiety that the first intimations of the robbery were only had yesterday morning.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN THE BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Piease accept thirty dollars as a donation from the guests of the River House, 152d street, New York, for the widow of the late Captain Churchill.